

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 36. VOL. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1821.

[VOL. XXV.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, EDITED By Joseph Ficklin.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, **PAID IN ADVANCE**, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, CABLE, and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of T. R.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821—4

Adam McGuire,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced

Fancy Weaving,

In all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-PHAPS INN, where he will weave

Carpets, Double Coverlids,

Table Linen, Summer Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Seed and Flax Thread. He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms. February 15—7

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possessed in given the first of March next) at six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—An Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—Also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$3000, I am now willing to take something less than \$5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2, 1820—44314

AUCTION.

Daniel Bradford, HAS RESUMED THE Auction and Commission Business.

At his old stand, corner of Short and Upper streets, next door to Col. James Morrison's.

Sales every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY morning—also on court days and the day of the General Election. Particulars will be given in the bills.

N. B. He will, on application, attend to any other sales, on moderate terms. Lexington, July 28, 1821—31—3t.

BIBLES.

THE Managers of the Kentucky Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, inform the public that a part of the new edition of BIBLES are now ready for distribution. They are executed in a manner that it is hoped will give general satisfaction. The price to Societies and Associations, will be 62 1/2 cents per copy, if being the actual cost. Applications for Bibles will be made to Col. JOHN AT CHILL, who has been appointed agent in place of Thomas Wallace, esq. resigned.

JAMES TROTTER, Standing THOS. T. SKILLMAN, Committee THOS. NELSON, Sec.

Lexington, August 13, 1821—33

N. B. Printers of papers who will be so obliging as to give the above few insertions, will confer a favor on the Managers of the Ky. Auxiliary Bible Society.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to purchase, FIVE OR SIX LIKELY NEGRO BOYS, and as many GIRLS, from 12 to 16 years old, for which a liberal price will be given.

Enquire of the PRINTERS. June 7, 1821—234

WOOL WANTED.

Postlethwait, Brand & Co. WILL give CASH for CLEAN WASHED WOOL. Apply at their Factory, or at their Store in Lexington. May 1821.

LIVERY STABLES.



I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavor and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1821—24

ELEGANT SADDLERY AND PLATED WARE.

David C. Sayre.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia and New York, in addition to the great variety of PLATED WARE, Manufactured at his stand on Main street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT SADDLERY AND PLATED WARE,

AMONG WHICH ARE Superior Morocco, Hog and Seal Skins,

" Cutters and Whips 14-16 and Straining Web

" Saddlers' Silk of all colours

" Plush and Hooves

" Horse Whips, Thongs and Lashes

" Tacks, Needles, and Nails

" Improved Clocks

" Stirrups, Buckles, and Spurs &c.

" Coach and Gig Saddles

" Do do Wooden Springs

" Do do Coach Steers

" Men's and Women's Saddle Trees, and

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF COACH LACE, BRIDLE, TAS-

SSELS & HARNESS MOUNTING.

Which he will dispose of on as good if not better terms than they can be procured in the western country.

He has just received, and will keep on hand, an assortment of

Elegant Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongues, Candlesticks & Door Lockers,

ALSO, Bells of various sizes, Still Cocks, Riv-

ets, Gun Mounting &c. &c.

And receive orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, of BRASS, for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

Orders will be thankfully received and practically attended to, and forwarded to any part of the State.

Also—for sale, a new and a second hand GIG, which will be sold low for Cash. Lexington, May 18—214

For sale.

A VERY VALUABLE TWO STORY Brick House and lot,

In the Town of Winchester, Clark city

THIS HOUSE stands at the corner of Main and Short streets, and is a most extensive and comfortable residence. It is built of brick, and has a large front porch, and a large rear porch. The above described house was built by David Dodge, and conveyed by him to Robert Clarke, and he sold it to the undersigned, for the purpose of selling it to the public. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of this property, as the Director of said Bank are determined to close its concerns as early as possible.

Application to be made to Capt. Chilton Allen, Peter Plamman, Esq. or the subscriber. THOMAS BOWMAN, Pres. W. C. B. March 30, 1821—144

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUOUS to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Rattlers, Tailors and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, Jan. 18, 1819—254

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette County. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. A. Haggin, esq. first door below Fraser's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him. Aug. 20—234

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF CALICOES, Cambric Muslins Canton Grapes

Lutestrings, Seashaws, and Mantuas Book and Fancy Muslins

Irish Linens Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres Nankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS Indigo, Nankin and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels

2750, Nails and Window Glass Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.

They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN & Co's Superior Glass

Rifle Gun-Powder, By the Keg or Canisters—ALSO,

Cotton Yarns, Of all sizes from the Factory of Post & Co., and all of which they offer for sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

THOMAS & TROTTER Lexington, Feb. 24, 1821—8

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS;

3 Anglosa, Buff and other CASSIMERES, Canton Flannel CLOAKS,

Can on Croases, Canton Grapes Robes and Shawls, Scarlet Cassimeres Shirts,

Clothes' ripes and other Calicoes! FINE LINENS,

South Linens, Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,

Domestic—Thread Laces and Edgings, Canton and other HIRSONS,

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds, Worked Shirts,

Fancy Gravats, Black Silks, cut Velvets, Sattins,

Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c.

AS USUAL Groceries, Hardware, Queens

ware &c. M. J. NOUVEL Lexington, January 18th, 1821—34

NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood, HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his

former STOCK, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-

ware and Cutlery, Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest

CASH PRICES in Philadelphia, all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Maj JOHN WATKINS' sale on the 9th of March last, are also, requested to come forward and take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD. Lexington, December 9, 1820—53

John Sticksney, HAS FOR SALE, ON THE LOWEST

TERMS, AT HIS NEW STORE, OPPOSITE WHEELER'S TAYLOR'S,

BEST quality of COFFEES, Molasses, Rice, 2750, Mackerel, Orleans and Ohio Sugar, Whis-

key by the barrel, Powder, Shot, Lead, Log wood, Bladder, Cinnamon, Oil Vitrol, Aqua Potas, Epsom and Gunther salt, together with variety of GROCERIES, and other articles.

AND AT HIS OLD STAND, An assortment of

Garden Seeds, Dry and Ready Mixed PEAS, Spirits Tur-

pentine, Oil, Vermilion, Window Glass, Putty and Glue of a superior quality.

Also, a Carriage, On a new and simple construction adapted for one or two horses—PRICE \$250.

May 1, 1821.

State of Kentucky: FAYETTE COUNTY, Sec.

June Term, 1821. Polly Salliers, Complainant,

Against Isaac Salliers, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY FOR A DIVORCE.

THIS day came the Complainant by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant, Isaac Salliers, is no inhabitant of this state, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court;

On the motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant Isaac Salliers do appear here on or before the first day of our next September term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A Copy—Teste,

JOSEPH TOWLER, c. c. c. c. July 12, 1821—28

TAKEN UP by John Tupper on the waters of George's Creek, a Spaniel dog, with

black face, about 15 months high, three or four years old—her near leg not white, blind in the right eye. No brand perceptible—ap-

praised to \$35 before noon this 17th day of May, 1821.

Matthew Thompson, j. p. c. c.

Printing of all kinds, WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

THE commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in this case made and provided, have, in pursuance of the following Orders, of which an extract is hereunto affixed, been pleased to hold:

"Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d of February, 1819, which are to be received by this Commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined, and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board, must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

"And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commissioners as essential to be ascertained and established before any such memorial can be received by this board, it is further—

"Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely and absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if any, what person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount of the said claim. The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, and at the time when the said claim arose, was a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose, was domiciliated—and if any, what change of domiciliation has since taken place. The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and, if any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or satisfaction, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein acknowledged.

"And that time may be allowed to claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further

"ORDERED, That when this board shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

"ORDERED, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of this board, in all the public gazettes in which the laws of the United States, are usually printed."

By order, T. WATKINS, Secretary to the Commission, Under the 11th article of the Florida Treaty. Washington, 14th June, 1821—20

Just Published,

AND MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, (PRICE 30 CENTS.)

An Address

TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES, On several important Doctrines of Religion, BY BARTON W. STONE, D. D. C. C. Lexington, April 19—16

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd, and Robert C. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT C. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of S. L. HULL & GEORGE TROTTER & Co. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore given, That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed) SAMUEL TROTTER, J. Exc's. of George, JOHN POPE, J. Trotter, Jr. dec'd, ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix. Lexington, Feb. 23d 1820—84-n

RAOS

WANTED at this Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Rochester Springs,

One mile South of Perryville, on the Road from Lexington, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. L. E. Rochester,

SHE continues to keep the SPRING, and is now well prepared to accommodate Travellers and Visitors, and hopes to render general satisfaction on as good terms as possible.

JOHN ROCHESTER.

March 20, 1821—13-6m

P. S. The editors of the Argus, Frankfort, Ky. Gazette, Lexington, and the paper at Nashville, will publish the above in their papers six months, and forward their accounts to the subscribers, Danville, J. T.

Greenville Springs,

(Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.)

THE subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be continued as it was under the superintendence of John Hanco, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.

AMOS EDWARDS,

DANIEL M. HEARD, Nov. 25th, 1820.—504

Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the surrounding country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements.

Greenville Springs, Nov. 25, 1820—50-6m

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the seventeenth of April last, the following Bills were enclosed, postage paid and put into this office, and a special Mail made up, by request, for Baltimore, Maryland, since which, no account of them has been received; consequently, I have every reason to believe they have been taken out at some of the Post Offices, or are mislaid or misdirected. Any information that may lead to their recovery, or detection of the thief (if stolen), will be thankfully received.

Enclosed with the left halves of the first named Bill, to Capt. John Snyder, of Baltimore.

10 do N. York Bank, Albany

10 do do 1823, N. 25th Nov. 1812

10 do do 2041, N. 25th Nov. 1812

10 do do 763, K. 2nd Jan. 1811

10 do do 770, Q. 25th Nov. 1812

5 do do 433, B. 31. Aug. 1814

5 do do 826, H. 15th Dec. 1805

10 do Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Albany

5 do do 7719, K. 29th July 1811

5 do do 8911, V. 10th June, 1817

5 do Union Bank of South Carolina

10 do do 243, D. 7th April 1817

10 do State Bank of North Carolina, payable at Fayetteville, 1150, C. 5th Nov. 1817

5 do do Tarborough, 54-8, C. 4th July 1817

The right halves inclosed in a letter to John F. Peck, Esq.—The left halves, to Capt. John Snyder

100 dollars, U. S. Bank, payable at the Office of Discount and Interest, Washington

No Letter, Dates 7, 261, A. 1st Feb. 1817

50 do do 621, A. 1st Feb. 1817

50 do do 2567, A. 1st Jan. 1817

50 do Pk. of Darien 999, A. 20th May 1817

Inclosed with the right halves of the above, to John F. Peck, Esq.

5 do U. S. Bank, payable at Philadelphia

5 do do 7311, H. 7th Sept. 1819

5 do do 6191, A. 7th April, 1819

5 do do payable at office of deposit

First month, N. H. 841, C. 24th March 1819

10 do Union Bank of Georgetown, 167, F. 14th Jan. 1815

10 do Bank of Virginia, payable at Petersburg, 738, 88, A. 14th April 1815

5 do do Wilmington 614, B. 1st Jan. 1813

6 do in small bills of North Carolina

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SUMMARY.

FROM THE NEWARK EAGLE.

The following is a list of the principal female writers of England at present living: Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Radcliffe, (niece of Mrs. Barbauld,) Mrs. Opie, Mrs. Inchbald, Miss Hutton, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Cappe, Miss Porter, Miss Benger, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Marcel, Mrs. Lowry, Miss Owen, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Ibbetson, Miss Herschel, Miss Alkin, Mrs. Craham, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Cullen, M. D'Arblay (Miss Burney), and Miss Baillie. Besides others of less celebrity, but perhaps equal merit, whose names are not present to our recollection.

The Marquis of Drogheda, who was reported by the English and Irish papers to be dead, has contradicted the report. Unless he is a notorious liar, he is certainly entitled to credit!

The city and county of Philadelphia, contains 27,096 taxable inhabitants.

112 persons died in New-York, last week.

One whole page of a Newspaper, printed in Easton, Pa. is occupied with advertisements of sheriff's sales!

There are at present 35 Peace Societies in the U. S.

The first number of the Onondaga (N. Y.) Journal, a new paper, contains 22 new advertisements for the sale of real estate by the Sheriff, and 25 by assignees, attorneys, &c. There are 27 sales advertised by the sheriff, in the Trenton papers.

A novel instrument, called a Domestic Telegraph, has been invented in Mass. Its object is to convey information by signal from the parlour to the kitchen, so as to obtain every thing which is usually wanted from one to the other, without calling or speaking. A dial is placed in the former, communicating by a wheel and wire or string with a similar wheel and dial in the latter. Each dial is inscribed with the names of the articles commonly in requisition; and a hand on one gives motion to an index on the other, which points to corresponding words, a small bell calling the attention of the domestic to the dial.

Although every letter in the alphabet from A to Z has done its duty, no one has borne the brunt of battle with more bravery than B. Brown beat the British at Bridge water,——wails Bumbriety, Blakely, Barrows, the two Biddies, Beal, Budd, have battered John Bull, till it has become impossible for him not to believe, that if he does not behave better, we will, with bullets, bombs and bayonets, give him a belly full.

"I never judge from manner," (says Lord Byron.) "for I once had my neck picked by the civillest gentleman I ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha."

Pride.—The proud man is a great fool, and loses what is his grand object. Instead of acquiring respect or regard, he renders himself contemptible.

FROM THE HALEIGH STAR.

Mr. Editor.—The following is an extract of a letter from Gen. Lee, who was so instrumental in aiding the cause of the colonies, during the revolutionary war, whose services demand the gratitude of every American. It was addressed to Patrick Henry, Esq. then Governor of Virginia, and though written more than forty years ago, will still present the same force for titles very aptly.

"There is (says he) a barbarism creeping among us, that extremely shocks me. I mean those trust epithets with which we are so heaped—His Excellency, His Honor, The Honorable, President of Congress, or the Honorable Convention, &c. &c. This fulsome, nauseating cant may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies; or to gratify the adulterated pride of magnificence in regal and pontifical aristocracies; but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable: for my own part, I would as lief they should put ratsbane in my mouth, as the excellency with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address amongst the Romans! Marcus Tullius Cicero, Decimus Brutus imperator, or Cato Marcellus Consul, than to His Excellency the Honorable General Noodle, or the Honorable John Doodle. My objections are, perhaps, trivial and whimsical; but for my soul I can't help stating them. If, therefore, I should sometimes address you without the Excellency stuck to it, you must not esteem it as a mark of personal, or official disrespect, but the reverse."

Note.—The writer of the above carried his notions of republican simplicity so far as to appear, while a Major General in the service of the United States, in the plainest dress; but he envied Gen. Washington, and his temper led him into such immoderate abuse of that great and good man at Annapolis, as made it necessary to suspend him twelve months. He never rose again in public service. Had his opinion of the folly of empty titles been observed, it would have relieved the American character from the odium which must attach to it, so long as we are pleased with the sound of Esquire, Honorable, and Excellency. This love of flattery is natural; but it is serious in abjuring the worthless trappings of royalty, it is time to commence with titles, the most dangerous of them all. It is true they cost the nation nothing in dollars and cents; but the expense has already become oppressive, by creating a desire to obtain them, more for the sake of the honors, than a wish to render real service to the country.

Ed. Ky. Gazette.

From the St. Louis Enquirer of Aug. 17.

BANK OF MISSOURI.

This institution, as has been announced by the President, suspends its operations on Tuesday last, with a view to the surrender of its charter, and as speedily as possible, to the final adjustment of its accounts. On Wednesday, a committee was appointed (composed of persons entirely disinterested, who were selected for their probity and intelligence), to examine and report upon the condition of the bank. The following is the result of the investigation, &c. read at the banking-house, which we hasten to lay before the citizens as early as possible.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned having been requested by the President of the Bank of Missouri to inspect the Books of that institution, and examining into its state and condition, with a view to expose the same to the public (believing it due to those who are interested to know the true condition of the Bank) we comply with their request, and submit the result of a full but hasty examination.

The Bank of Missouri is Dr.
For capital stock paid in \$20,000 00
" Notes in circulation 84,916 66
" The United States' deposits 132,477 63
" Individual deposits 42,611 01
" Balances due on dividends 421 90

\$339,741 36

The Bank of Missouri is Cr.

By bills discounted \$120,015 14
" do in suit 4,012 02
" do secured by mortgage 99,632 00
" do secured by stock pledged 186,236 00
" do of Exchange on Eastern cities 12,700 00
" do do inland 8,726 00
" protested (eventually considered safe) 3,385 02
" Notes of Western banks (principally Knoxville and Huntville) 9,147 00
" Amount due from other banks 1,517 23
" Notes of the St. Genevieve Branch 1,045 00
" Auditor's Certificate 752 10
" Specie on hand 8,334 45
" Real Estate 17,713 75
" Over-drafts 11,622 27

\$323,991 71

The committee in the investigation of the accounts of the bank, have not been enabled to enter fully into the sufficiency of the security upon notes discounted. The notes upon personal security we should suppose to be good, with the exception of the amount of about \$9,416 62-100, (say thirty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars 62-100) part of which is considered doubtful; these secured by mortgage, owing to the difficulty of the times, and the depreciation of property, we cannot consider as a full security—in some instances the property is mortgaged for more than its value, even in better times. It ought also to be recalled, that if the Bank should proceed to collect its debts by legal means, instead of procuring money thereby, they will be under the necessity of taking property, of which the possession cannot be obtained sooner than two years and a half.

It appears, also, that the present Directors are the owners of 1,347 (say one thousand and three hundred and forty-seven) shares of stock, upon which they have borrowed the sum of \$108,795, (say one hundred and eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars) and secured their stock to the bank as security. They are further indebted by notes secured by mortgage, for the sum of \$75,689, (say seventy-five thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars) and, on personal security, the sum of \$68,075 86-100, (say sixty thousand and seventy-five dollars 86-100) and are ultimately liable as endorsers, for the sum of \$37,310 (say thirty-seven thousand three hundred and ten dollars).—The committee have no means of ascertaining the condition of the branch at St. Genevieve, which possesses an independent capital of Forty Thousand Dollars, and keeps its accounts distinct from the Mother Bank.

From the foregoing statement, it will be seen that the ultimate payment of the notes of the Bank in circulation and the amount on deposit are amply secured, in the estimation of the committee, provided the Bank is indulged in making its collections, and proper measures are adopted to enforce the same, &c. The committee would further remark, from the shortness of the time taken up in the investigation, that they cannot vouch for the entire accuracy of the statement, but believe it would differ very little in the amount of the several items from a more particular and laborious examination.

R. WASH,
A. FERGUSON,
JAMES H. PECK,
JAMES CLEMENS, Jr.,
A. GAMBLE,
Committee.

UNITED STATES' BANK.
CHARLESTON, August 9.

The large capital of the United States Bank, and the great facilities which it enjoys, have all along embarrassed the operations of the State banks, where the latter had discounted too largely; but we had hoped that in the Atlantic States the evil had been overcome.

It appears, however, from the following letter, that the Planter's Bank at Savannah is found it necessary to apply to the United States' Bank to discount receiving their (the Planter's Bank) notes. This letter could never have been intended for publication. Its effect in print must be to depreciate the paper of the State Bank. It is obvious that their specie capital is not equal to their paper issues, and that they cannot redeem the

latter as required by the United States' Bank. Now if this be true, there is no occasion to ask of the U. S. Bank as a favor what their charter requires of them to do: that is to refuse the notes of banks not paying specie. If, on the other hand, the Planter's Bank does pay its notes in specie, what is to be thought of its cautioning another bank against receiving payment from its debtors, and when perhaps the debtor may have none other to pay with?

Courier.

To ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. President
Pres. Com. of the Office Bank United
States Savannah.
June 25th, 1821.

Sir—The Directors of this institution having come to the determination of annulling the agreement, now existing between it and the office of the Bank of the State, over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the sixty days notice, stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your board acquiesces, and the means possessed by our Cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith relieve all the paper you hold of ours.

In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your board to declare briefly our views and motives.

We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter; and I am instructed to request that from the date of the annulment of the present agreement, it may not be received in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last expedient to avoid the alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank of the United States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demand."

The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months experience, (during which every sacrifice, short of closing their doors, has been made to enable them to mix in their intercourse with your office) the State banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect ahead—(arising out of the measures of the Bank of the United States) that threatens in all probability distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubts as to the policy they ought to pursue.

It is in vain that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie; the paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenues, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office (at a moment when it is crippled these services as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar) also declines business.

From such a system there can follow but one result, and it irresistibly impels the directors of this bank to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank of the United States, unless their interference can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the state institutions.

I am, respectfully your obdt. servt,
R. H. HARRISON.

DIED.
At the seat of John Tennant, Esq. in Jefferson county, Mississippi, Mr. Daniel Willard, of Boston, Mass. and formerly a professor in Princeton University.

THE TRUSTEES OF

Transylvania University.

A Session will open on the first day of October next. They await their choice of the occasion to offer their congratulations on the continuance and increasing prosperity of the institution. They cordially hope that, if the general superintendence which it has experienced should not be withdrawn, all the good wishes about it, which the friends of science and literature have entertained, will be completely accomplished. Desiring, as it is, the support of its patrons, it is unable to express its necessity of procuring an adequate income. The necessity of procuring an adequate income has rendered it necessary to make a small addition to the price of tuition, which the trustees are persuaded will be justly viewed by an enlightened and liberal community. The price of tuition has been fixed at fifty dollars for the college year, in the regular classes, and forty in the preparatory department, of which one third is payable as here before, in advance, on the option of parents and guardians, by paying half each year, in advance for the period of payment of it as it becomes due. The trustees would earnestly entreat the absolute necessity of the strictest attention to this particular. The very considerable augmentation which has been made in the price of tuition will be more than compensated, as to those students who may live in common, by the reduced price of boarding there, which is only two dollars and a quarter per week, exclusive of a small incidental expense. Those who prefer boarding in private families will have no difficulty in being well accommodated upon moderate terms.

Lexington, August 11, 1821.

The Lexington Brewery

Is now ready to receive barley, for which Cash will be paid—Also, wanted a good Master of experience, to whom liberal wages will be given by

CONNELL & MAHON.
Sept. 6th 1821.—35-4

NOTICE.

THE debts due to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette on the 17th of October last, are placed in the hands of JOSEPH FICKLIN, who is authorized to collect and pay the debts due from said office.

I. T. CAVINS & Co.

Note.—The accounts due prior to the above 17th of October, are to be paid to I. T. CAVINS, who will visit the different counties, for the purpose of collecting what has been so long due.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity of FLOORING PLANK and SCANTLING for sale, at his farm, seven miles north of Lexington, and will undertake to fill any order for Scantling on a short notice. Prices reasonable for cash in hand.

Aug. 17.—34-4. M. FLOURNOY.

Office of the Com. Gen. of Subsistence,
Washington, August 1, 1821.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of October next, for the supply of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

900 barrels pork
1875 do fine flour
10500 gallons proof whiskey
825 bushels beans
13200 pounds good hard soap
4950 lbs good hard tallow candles
210 bushels salt
3600 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Baton Rouge.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
7000 gallons proof whiskey
550 bushels beans
8800 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt
2400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Natchitoches.

300 barrels pork
625 do fine flour
3500 gallons proof whiskey
275 bushels beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
1650 lbs good hard tallow candles
70 bushels salt
1200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas.

500 barrels pork
625 do fine flour
3500 gallons proof whiskey
275 bushels beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
1650 lbs good hard tallow candles
70 bushels salt
1200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
7000 gallons proof whiskey
550 bushels beans
8800 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt
2400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
7000 gallons proof whiskey
550 bushels beans
8800 lbs good hard soap
3300 do good hard tallow candles
140 bushels salt
2400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels pork
250 do fine flour
1500 gallons proof whiskey
1100 bushels beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt
4400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Chicago, south end of Lake Michigan.

10 barrels pork
250 do fine flour
1500 gallons proof whiskey
1100 bushels beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt
4400 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Green Bay.

400 barrels pork
1000 do fine flour
5400 gallons proof whiskey
400 bushels beans
704 lbs good hard soap
2640 do good hard tallow candles
112 bushels salt
1760 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Milwaukee.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar.
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Detroit.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar.
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Niagara.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar.
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Augusta, Ga.

60 barrels pork

57 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Sacket's Harbour.

600 barrels pork
1250 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
220 gallons good vinegar
14 bushels salt
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Plattsburg.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
220 gallons good vinegar
14 bushels salt
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Watertown.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
220 gallons good vinegar
14 bushels salt
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Boston.

300 barrels Boston No. 1 pork, well hooped
625 do fine flour
5500 gallons proof whiskey
275 bushels beans
4400 lbs good hard soap
1650 do good hard tallow candles
70 bushels salt
1200 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At New-York.

360 lbs New-York mess pork
750 do fine flour
4110 gallons proof whiskey
330 bushels beans
5280 lbs good hard soap
1980 do good hard tallow candles
84 bushels salt
1520 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Port Mifflin.

60 bbls Philadelphia prime pork
124 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Baltimore.

120 bbls Baltimore prime pork
250 do fine flour
1370 gallons proof whiskey
28 bushels salt
110 do beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
440 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Norfolk.

180 barrels pork
375 do fine flour
2055 gallons proof whiskey
165 bushels beans
2610 lbs good hard soap
990 do good hard tallow candles
42 bushels salt
660 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels pork
250 do fine flour
1370 gallons proof whiskey
110 bushels beans
1760 lbs good hard soap
660 do good hard tallow candles
28 bushels salt
440 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Savannah.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Augusta, Ga.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Savannah.

60 barrels pork

125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Savannah.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Savannah.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At Savannah.

60 barrels pork
125 do fine flour
685 gallons proof whiskey
55 bushels beans
880 lbs good hard soap
330 do good hard tallow candles
14 bushels salt
220 gallons good vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1822.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1822.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1823.

At

Poet's Corner.

The following Masonic Hymn, so distinguished for its piety and devotional sublimity, was sung with enthusiastic applause at Church Hill on the 23d of June last at the Masonic procession in commemoration of St. John, and is now published at the request of many of the Brethren who heard and admired it.

A MASONIC HYMN.

By the Honorable Brother ROBERT WRIGHT.

Hail Great Jehovah, God of Love,
Whom heaven and earth adore,
Hosannas sung to him above,
His love divine implore.

His holy laws let all obey,
Inscribed on every heart;
His glory sing by night and day,
To every soul impart.

No sect shall e'er, with impious sway,
Our Mystic union break;
Jehovah's standard we'll display,
And that we'll ne'er forsake.

To man we'll yield a brother's love,
The great command of heaven,
Created by one God above,
Cemented by his heaven.

In every age, in every clime,
Jehovah was the same,
To all, he taught his law divine,
To glorify his name.

Let us proclaim that God of Love,
Who doth our hearts entwine;
His standard bear to realms above,
The infinite sublime.

WISHES.

By BARRY CORNWALL.

Now give me but a cot that's good,
In some great town's neighborhood:
A garden where the winds in play,
Fresh from the blue hills, far away;
And wanton with such trees as bear
Their loads of green through all the year,
Laurel and daisy, and the like,
So may some friends who e'er social talk
Love, there take their walks,
And spend a frequent holiday.

And may I own a quiet room,
Where the morning sun may come,
Stored with books of poetry,
Tale, science, odd mor'ly,
Fable and divine history,
Ranged in separate cases round,
Each with living marble crowned.

And one I'd have, whose heaving breast
Should rock me gently to my rest,
By holy incense fanned to me,
Foster by Love's sweet society.

She should be a woman who
(Graceful without much endeavor)
Could praise or excuse all I do,
And love me ever
I'd have her thoughts fair, and her skin
White as the white soul within;
And her fringed eyes of darkest blue,
Which the great soul looketh through,
Like heaven's own gates emerald.

Miscellaneous.

EXTRACT FROM

"A LETTER FROM THE KING TO HIS PEOPLE."

(Concluded.)

Carlton Palace, Dec 1, 1820.

It was the same generous feeling which induced my Royal Father to adopt, as a previous step, my proposal of a private and confidential inquiry, in a matter, where less considerate conduct might, at once, have transferred the cause of offence to a public tribunal. Throughout the whole of this affair, her Royal Highness was treated with a delicacy suitable to the peculiarity of her situation, to which every, and the most generous consideration was paid. Her Royal Highness was aware of it, and at the moment felt herself so treated.

But I, upon this occasion, dissent from the line of conduct recommended to be pursued? No. Did I interfere with the duties of the noble Lord Commissioner upon the occasion? No. Did I, as a husband, cease to reform the terms of separation, even after the imperious necessity which he devolved upon me as Prince of Wales, or requiring indemnity for the succession to the throne? No. I assert that, in the conflict of duties imposed upon me as a husband, and as Prince of Wales, when the annihilation of my royal parent was deemed sufficient for the occasion, I acquiesced. Nor, on a subsequent occasion, did I hesitate to pay the debts of the illustrious person in question, in her character of my wife. Nay, more, I carried still further the spirit of conciliation, and proof of my acquiescence in the result of such investigation, by the subsequent advance to honour and distinction of one of the parties implicated criminally in the Prince of Wales. Am I, therefore, on the occasion, the avowed approver of the result of the inquiry; and do I stand convicted, either of being satisfied that the accusation was overstrained?

When the Princess of Wales had received the admonitory letter of 1806, no complaint was made at the time by her, either against its justice, or the mode in which the inquiry had been conducted. It was reserved to revive the painful subject seven years after its occurrence; and to attack the proceedings, as well as the intermediate restraint which had been imposed on the intercourse of the princess with our daughter, in a letter dated early in 1813, addressed to me as Regent of these united kingdoms. That letter, as containing a matter of complaint deserving of inquiry, was submitted, without regard to the personally offensive remarks contained in it, to several dignitaries of the church and of the law. Upon this second report, the restriction alluded to was still continued, and the aspersions cast upon the testimony of certain witnesses connected with the inquiry of 1806, were pronounced to be wholly groundless, and without the slightest support of proof. It is important for me to draw your attention to the circumstance, that the

two reports were drawn up by noblemen of differing political sentiments, accustomed to constant parliamentary opposition: if therefore from such an ordeal, the proceedings of 1806 have escaped censure, and consequently became stamped with a character of fair and impartial justice, I have a right to demand, and do demand, a full and complete acquittal from all those false and unprincipled motives, by which my conduct has been stigmatized; I plead guilty only of one motive, that of preserving to my daughter her rights, and protecting the purity of succession to the throne of my ancestors.

Had the result of this second report, produced by a set of political reasoners wholly opposed to the first commissioners; but it brought home to the witnesses upon the former occasion, any charge of perjury, or have elicited any trace of unworthy motive, or corruptly contrived evidence; it would have been my unavoidable duty, as Regent, and the office most pleasing to me as a husband and man, to have revived that inquiry, and to have punished the guilty participants in it; and besides, it was at all times open to the princess to bring her accusers before the tribunals of her country. Unless therefore every principle of civilized conduct has been violated by me, and I alone have proceeded upon impulses different from all mankind, surely, on my account, I must have rejoiced at any elucidation that had sprung up, had it been only for the mere selfish purpose of wiping from myself the mortification of such recorded aspersions—Was it to be supposed, that I should tamely cover myself with the mantle of my own shame, could I have had it in my power to destroy every thread of the garment? I should have deserved the scorn of the age, and ill merited the allegiance of my father's subjects, could I have sinned one moment in following the mysterious which might detect the mystery of 1806, and completely clear her Royal Highness from those charges.

I have thus brought down the material circumstances of my unhappy marriage to the period of the departure of her Royal Highness for the continent; the transactions in themselves, however unfortunate, are plain and simple, easily understood, and as capable of explanation, when viewed without any tendency to party or faction. The incidents may be thus briefly stated:

1. Our private separation.
2. Our public separation.
3. The interval between our public separation and the inquiry of 1806.
4. The complaint of the Princess in 1813, as to the restricted intercourse between herself and daughter.
5. The retirement of the Princess to the continent.

The first point (the reasons of our private separation) it does not become me to explain; her Royal Highness might, if she had so pleased, have claimed in the proper court, the restitution of her conjugal rights; such a proceeding would have produced an explanation.

As to the second point, we separated upon terms mutually understood, and to which the Princess added herself a preliminary condition; these terms have been by me inviolably preserved—as a husband, I enable my wife to maintain the dignity of her rank and station as Princess of Wales; I visited her separation with no pecuniary privations, but on the contrary paid for her debts exceeding her means of expenditure to the amount of forty-nine thousand pounds, the government of the country at the same time liquidating a further sum of thirty-one thousand pounds.

As to the third point, the preceding remarks in part apply. On the subject of the actual inquiry, I may be allowed to say, that a Prince of Wales is born with certain rights previously created, as a line of duty to be by him fulfilled.—The preservation of the chastity of his wife, with a view to the purity of the succession, is one of those duties. When, therefore, in consequence of rumours so loud and too deep to remain unheard, I demanded an inquiry, as part of the duty of my high birth and national rank—I submitted the case to the responsible minister of the crown: I acquiesced in the sentence passed upon the termination of the inquiry, and bowed to the decision which had been pronounced by the warm and zealous friend of the Princess, who was judge upon the occasion.

As to the fourth point, I endeavored by every means in my power to prevent our disputes from taking a political turn, embarrassing to the government of the country, and I most particularly aimed at preserving in the mind of the Princess Charlotte, a neutrality on the delicate occasion; the restriction imposed on the intercourse between the Princess and her daughter was connected with the system of her education, which by Law rested with the sovereign. When, on a subsequent period in 1813, the Princess of Wales addressed to me, as Regent, a letter alluding to such restriction, and also the proceeding of 1806, almost grown out of recollection, I submitted such letter to noblemen, differing in political opinion from those who had on the former occasion made a report on the conduct of the Princess, the result of this re-inquiry produced no charge, no imputation on the former statements and evidence, and I still continued to consider the affair as one of domestic inconvenience; inasmuch as the success to the throne was pronounced not to be endangered.

As to the fifth point, upon the retirement of her Royal Highness to the continent, I continued to the Princess her residence in a royal palace, leaving it as a domicile open to her return, and I declared upon my honor, as a Prince, that

I never on any previous occasions threw the slightest obstacle in the way of her Royal Highness's comfort, tranquillity and domestic arrangement. The affairs of Princes cannot be conducted in the same obscure and unostentatious mode as those of private individuals; to snatch a few moments of private life is, in a Prince, to enjoy real happiness. All the difficulties which have occurred in the case in question, had been produced and created; they were not of natural origin, but have been foisted on the original evil by factious persons, seeking to advance their own political purposes. Had not the Princess placed herself avowedly in such hands, many of the moralizations of her situation had been avoided; they would indeed have had no existence.

Finally, I declare again, upon my honor, that my conduct aimed to keep the whole unhappy affair within the character of a domestic and purely personal misfortune; and it is only by the attempts made by faction, to give it a political complexion, that the attention of the people has been fixed upon it as a national grievance.

Her Royal Highness quitted England as a Princess of Wales, early in August 1814, and in the succeeding November, a short interval of three months—appears to have consulted my tranquillity, by furnishing grounds for a third inquiry into the propriety of her conduct. After three years of rumors, a commission to examine into their truth or falsehood, was a third time rendered necessary for the honor of the crown of these realms; thus in both cases, as well as the investigation of 1813, as also that of 1818, it was not until years of rumor had been allowed to rouse suspicions, that any official measures were adopted to inquire into their reality.

Will the virtuous and noble, the high-minded and chaste, the amiable and domestic females of England, adapt the Queen as an example worthy of their imitation? Will they pronounce her faultless? Will they compose her court? If I am to place the Queen upon the throne of my ancestors upon such terms, I am ready to do so. Upon none other, an or ought a Queen to sit upon the throne of pre-eminent England.

I have previously remarked that, from the period of my becoming Regent, the differences between the Princess and myself had assumed a political character, and been treated by many as a party question.

The companions of my youth, and the distinguished characters with whom, in my earlier years I had intimately associated, had created in the public mind a widely extended and readily believed opinion, that when the sceptre of my father should descend to me, I should form among those associates have chosen the members of my administration. During the discussion of the terms of the regency, I was careful to avoid giving any pledge of the line of policy I might find it expedient to adopt. A short previous administration, composed of those political friends, by whom it was conjectured my conduct would have been directed, had enabled me to form some opinion of their executive talents; and notwithstanding an overture was made by me to them, to propose an administration. But when I found the conditions required would have reduced me to a mere political automaton, of which they were to possess the key; that, not content with forming the administration, they required also, that I should be surrounded in my household by their adherents, and left to no choice in the appointment of my own attendants; when with this I compared the candour and unequivocal absence of all personal feeling with which the bill creating the Regency was carried by the then ministry, and the regret which was shown to the continuity of my revered parent; and the so immediate provision made for the resumption by him of the regal dignity, that should I have pleased Providence so to have restored him; my Royal Father would have awakened as it were from a dream, and should have found himself unprepared of his affliction; when to this I add the important consideration, that the flame of freedom was beginning to glimmer in Spain; that the then administration were prepared to take the advantage of every circumstance favourable to the destruction of the military tyrant of Europe, and when all these various considerations were upheld by the weight of personal character which was contained in the then cabinet; I felt sufficiently justified in not suffering former prepossessions to stand for one moment in the way of newly created duties. I felt that an existing, experienced executive was, at such a time, safer than a theoretical cabinet. I had also a doubt in my own mind, whether, during my sovereign's life, I ought, as Regent, to adopt the principle of those who had been violently opposed to my Royal Father's measures, or pursue a line of policy unchanged, and such as my king would have continued had he remained the active head of the empire. This was a feeling of the heart—it was mine.

This my determination produced two consequences: 1. A series of unbroken, glorious, and important victories, attended with such results as the history of the world, within a similar period of time, cannot produce. 2. The conversion of matrimonial differences into a political attack upon my authority.

In private life, what would the friends of a married couple, so long divided as the Queen and myself have been, think of the conduct of a wife, who would wish to return to her husband, under circumstances such as have occurred between us? Would any female in England so

neerly conduct herself? Would any husband in England so take back a wife? If he would not, why should your king? If the female would not so return, why should the Queen? You will tell me, "To claim her rights." I reply that the Queen possesses no political rights, but certain prescribed prerogatives—those prerogatives are legally defined; their value, as personal advantage, can be ascertained; they can be enjoyed by the Queen as well absent as present. I have offered her an equivalent. You will tell me, that "she chooses to return to our country, and that I have no right to restrain her." The Queen has chosen to return, and by the laws of the realm must she now abide! The Queen is my subject.

I am now drawing towards the close of my letter, in which my faithful subjects and excellent fellow countrymen will, I trust, agree with me, not only that the difference existing between her Majesty and myself arose out of a domestic cause, and was solely of a domestic nature; but that all the popular feeling which has been excited, has arisen from the political misdirection imposed upon the transaction; important to the nation only as it may be connected with their welfare. How that welfare can be promoted by forcing upon a loathing husband an equally loathing wife, appears to me a problem in government not easily to be solved in management or proved by historical reference. If I am unhappily united to a bad wife, or the Queen be under the caprice of a bad husband; provided those unpleasanties be confined within the limits of our personal conduct, and are not mixed up with the affairs of state, I see then no impediment to the due constitutional performance of my duties as a king; but on the contrary, if the people disturb my kingly office, and clog its executive or dignity with an unreasonable family bluster, the chance is that the system of government may become ill-executed, greatly obstructed, or completely embarrassed. If such is the aim of the partisans of the Queen, I have then only to declare this my determination, that if the claims of the Queen can make an impression on me, upon their own merits, any political association which she may form to give weight to, or disguise such claims, will only call forth from me, as your king, a firmer defence of my rights, which are the rights of the constitution, under which I, the nobles and people, all alike find reciprocal protection."

EAGLE



PORTER CELLAR.

WINE DRINKERS are solicited to visit the EAGLE PORTER CELLAR, No. 7, Chesapeake, where they can be supplied with GOOD PORTER, in Wood and Bottle, and every other refreshment incident to the present season.

31 August 24, 1821.



E. M. PATTERSON,
Apothecary and Druggist,
HAYING just commenced business in his Shop (NORTH SIDE OF STAND) north east of the public square, in Lexington, has just received a fresh supply of
Medicines and other Articles
in his line, and expects still an additional quantity in a few days, making his assortment complete.

Having devoted some years in close application to the business, he feels himself capable, and is determined to deserve confidence, gives assurances that his medicines shall be genuine, of the best quality, and neatly & correctly put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted.
Lexington, July 19, 1821.—29-81

WOOL WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in SHEEP or Kentucky Mutton, for WOOL, delivered at his House, opposite the Lexington Woolen Factory.

FRANCIS JALLAR.

Lexington, May 3, 1821.—1476n

RUN AWAY

FROM the undersigned living near Monroe, Overton county, West Tennessee, a dark Mulatto Boy named George, About twenty-three or four years old, six feet high or upwards, well made; has a small scar on one of his cheeks occasioned I believe by the cut of a knife. He is quite a polite boy, converses with very good sense and reason and put up. As he wishes to sell very low, and devote himself exclusively to his shop and laboratory, he will keep no books, therefore no running accounts can be permitted.
Lexington, July 19, 1821.—29-81

BENJAMIN TOTTEN.

July 10, 1821.—23-2m

Cash for Tallow.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of clean rendered TALLOW, for which CASH will be paid on delivery.

WALTER CONNELL.

Lexington, May 13, 1821.

A neat Little Pony for Sale.

ANY person wanting an uncommon SMALL NICE LITTLE PONY, with SADDLE and BRIDLE complete, suitable for a small boy, may be accommodated by applying to JAMES W. HENDERSON, on the Lees-town Road, 4 miles from Lexington.
33 August 13, 1821.

LAND SALES.

By the President

OF THE UNITED STATES.
WHEREAS the President of the United States, is authorized by law to cause certain LANDS of the United States to be offered for sale, viz:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At *Waver, in Ohio*, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of Land in the District of Waver, here before reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At *Delaware, in Ohio*, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, north, of ranges 2, 10 & 11

1, 2, 6, 7, 4, range 12

1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north, of range 15

1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17

1, 2, and 3, range 18

At *Piqua, in Ohio*, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 5

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6

1 to 8, 7

1 to 6, 8

At *Vincennes, in Indiana*, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the Lands belonging to the U. States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio" passed on the 21st of April, 1800.

At *Bushy, in Indiana*, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3

22 16, 4 and 5.

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8,

9, and 10

13 and 15, in range 12

At *Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri*, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7, 14 East.

31 and 32, in range 15.

At the seat of Government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9 & 10, S. in range 19 west

5 to 10 20

6 9 21

8 14 22

At *Washington, in Mississippi*, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At *St. Stephens, in Alabama*, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of sections of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in townships 6, of range 1 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At *Hanover, in Alabama*, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the Islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At *Truro, in Alabama*, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.

15 20, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.

22 21, 4 and 5.

13 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, and 10 west.

At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12 & 13 W.

15, 16 and 17, 14

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 18 to 21, in range 14, west.

15 21 15, 16 and 17

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 19th day of April, in year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, by the 4th section of an act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the Sale of Public Lands," the President of the United States is authorized to cause all such lands which shall have reverted before the 1st day of July, 1820, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections and parts of sections heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which remained unsold at the time aforesaid, to be offered at public sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that Public Sales (according to law) shall be held on the second Monday in September next, at the Land Office in Steubenville, Ohio, for the disposal of the Lands above mentioned, situated in the Steubenville Land District.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 9th day of July, 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky, will publish the above once a week till the first Monday in September next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

July 19.—30

Blank Executions for Sale.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain public lands to be exposed to sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale shall be held at Pike Bayou (town of Napoleon,) where the Land Office for Lawrence County District, in the Arkansas Territory, is located, on the second Monday in October next, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of such lands, situated in the military tract within the said district, as have not been appropriated to the satisfaction of warrants for military services.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are requested to insert the above once a week until the first Monday in October next, and send their accounts (received) to the General Land Office.

July 14.—30

NEW GOODS.

Just imported from Philadelphia, by ALEXANDER P. KEELE, and now opening at his Store on Main-street, in Lexington, opposite the Court-house, a very large and elegant assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of

- SUPERFINE & coarse broad cloths, ast'd.
- Superfine and coarse cassimeres do
- Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths do
- Cassinetts and flannels do
- Rose and point blankets do
- Bombazetts and bombazines do
- Common and fancy vest coatings do
- Velvets and Cordurys do
- Chiffon, calicoes and ginghams do
- Unshin and chintz robes do
- Table and towelling diapers do
- Irish linen and sheetings do
- Steam loom and India muslins do
- Domestic plaids & cotton sheetings do
- Bedding and b-woven holland do
- Cotton checks and stripes do
- Men's silk, cotton and worsted hose do
- Ladies' do do do do do
- India mill mulls, plain and figured do
- Scotch & English do do
- Gambrie, jaconet and book muslins do
- Figured and plain lino do
- Long lawn and linen cambrics do
- Silk and cotton muslins do
- Nankin crapes shawls and scarfs do
- Printed and Italian crapes do
- Silk, cotton and merino shawls do
- Indo, French and Italian silks do
- Bandanna and cotton handkerchiefs do
- Printed silk and cotton lace & edgings do
- Silk and cotton trimmings do
- Ladies' silk and leather gloves do
- Men's do do do do do
- Ribbons, tapes and bolins do
- Silk twist and thread do
- Silk and metal buttons do
- Unbleached and parafas do
- Tortois, ivory and horn combs do
- Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 best bolting cloths do
- Leghorn and straw bonnets do
- Morocco and kid shoes and slippers do
- Best MADRAGA & WINES.
- TENIERIFFE
- Best 4th proof FRENCH BRANDY.
- COFFEE, loaf sugar and chocolate.
- Mace, nutmegs and cloves.
- Alspice, pepper and cinnamon.
- Indigo, madder and alum.
- Window glass and e-mail assorted.
- Best IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER TEA.
- Best YOUNG HUNSON do.
- Hardware and cutlery assorted
- Castings from the Beaver Furnace do.
- All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, whole sale or retail for cash.
- Lex. Aug. 23, 1821.—31f

REMOVAL.

M. P. Casey, Tailor,

HAS removed his shop from the corner of Main and Main Street, to a large Brick House on MILL STREET, near Wickliffe's Tavern. Having made himself perfectly acquainted with the new improved system of cutting, he is fully prepared to execute business in his line in the most fashionable style. Those who may please to favor him with their commands, may rely on his personal attention.—Work shall be